It will be perceived from the following letter of Mr. Collins, in answer to a note addressed to him by Messrs. Travers and Mc-Donald, directors of the road, that the company is ready to proceed vigorously with the construction of the work all along the line in the counties of Jefferson and Clarke, so soon as the question of the right-of-way shall have been satisfactorily settled. Mr. Collins expresses the opinion that with such a force as he will be able to employ, the grading of the road in the two counties referred to, will be finished during the present year. We trust that the land holders on whose property the road has been located will, when called on (as they will be soon) act promptly and liberally on the important matter of the right of way. The progress and completion of this desirable work, are now made to depend in great measure on their action.

FRONT ROYAL, June 8th, 1871. HON. WM. H. TRAVERS, ) MAJOR A. W. McDonald. J.

Gentlemen: - Your communication requesting information, as to the probable time at which work on the Shenandoah Valley Railroad, in the counties of Jefferson and Clarke, will be commenced, has been received.

In reply, I beg leave to state that it is not expedient in the opinion of the Board of Directors, to commence any portion of the work, in either county, until the right-of-way in both has been secured, but so soon as this shall have been accomplished, operations will be commenced and vigorously prosecuted to completion. It is supposed, that within three or four weeks, all questions connected with right-of-way can be settled. If this be done, it is probable, that in less than six weeks, work can be commenced at several points, and the whole of the grading in these counties, completed within the present year. Yours, very respectfully,

PHILIP COLLINS, Superintendant C. I. C.

Divisions in the Radical Party.

The New York Tribune admits that there is a bad codition of things in the Radical camp. The mutineers are not in accord .-They are wrangling about candidates and other matters, and neglecting, the Tribune thinks, the only means that can insure success in the next Presidential election. Speaking to its brethren in the Empire State, the Tribune thus reminds them that there are matters of more importance to the party than scheming for the renomination of Mr. Grant. It says :

"We tell Republicans, real and nominal, that the business in hand is not the destruction of a party to secure the renomination of a President, but the preservation of a party for the election of a President yet to be nominated; -not the reduction of our ranks to a number convenient for the distribution of the offices, but the effort to make sure that we have the offices to distribute ;-not warfare among our own factions, but warfare on the enemy. We are utterly weary of this perpetual reorganization. The defeated side al-ways bolts, the "outs" always demand a reorganization, and once more the strenght that ought to be united for the impending struggle with the Democracy is frittering away in struggles among ourselves. We have not thought the action of the State Committee in ordering this last new deal warranted or wise; and the spectacle the political announcements organization from its present hands in the interest of condidates these do not favor; and, whoever may gain by the struggle, we are sure that those who have precipitated it will lose. This is not the way to prepare for 1872.

# FRANCE.

The coming ruler of France is the topic of discussion with the leading English journals. The weight of opinion favors the impression that one of the Orleanist princes will be placed upon the throne. The conduct of the Communes, in the brutal murder of the Arch Bishop of Paris, added to their thousand pressed will. crimes, have completely disgusted the thinking Frenchmen with the term Republican.

The Tribune's correspondent says: "The remarks of President Thiers in the Versailles Assembly indicate a probability that the Orleans Princes will be restored to France, and their eligibility to seats in the legislative body at the same time affirmed."

The Richmond Enquirer thinks it is difficult for Southern people to please the present Administration. Formerly they had no registry laws in Virginia; but in order to conform with Northern ideas one was passed which imperatively requires the commissioners to reject every ballot offered by persons not on the registry lists. And now the Congressional Enforcement bill directs that any person entitled to vote shall be permitted to do so whether he is registered or not. Four commissioners of election have been arrested in one ward in Richmond, and bound over for trial, for refusing at the recent election to receive the votes of negroes who had not been registered. Last fall gentlemen from various parts of the State were brought to Richmond and examined before the United Siates Commissioner on similar charges; and though they were all discharged, they were put to great inconvenience and expense by the proceedings instituted against the.

IMPORTANT TO SOUTHERN EXECUTORS. In the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Savannah last week, Mr. Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, presiding, decided that the investment by executors, administrators, and trustees, of funds in their hands as trustees, in Confederate States bonds and securities, under the acts of the Georgia Legislature passed during the war, were not illegal and void, but that all of such investments, when made in good faith by trustees, are valid and binding.

- Among the immigrants recently arrived in this country is a Collie dog, from Scotland, said to be able to control 500 sheep. He is to be taken to Colorado.

- The ratio of divorces in Connecticut, according to Governor Jewell, is one in every twelve marriages.

# Address to the People.

To the Voters of the State of West Vinginia : By an act of the Legislature of this State. passed at its last session, the question of the propriety of calling a Convention of the people to form a new Constitution is to be submitted to the voters of the State on the

Fourth Thursday in August next. Without intending to indicate what action should be taken by the people upon the subject, the State Executive committee of the Democratic and Conservative party, after mature consideration, have deemed it proper to issue an address cailing attention to the question and urging harmony and concert of action and noticing a few of the many important reasons why we as a party should give our united support in sustaining the call, as well as urging a full attendance at the polls on the day of election.

We are aware that the subject should as far as possible be divested of party feeling, and that there should be a free and unbiassed expression of opinion by the people. But the Republican party of the State, both by the action of its representatives, in the Legislature and in its public prints, have made it a party issue, and we therefore shall feel no hesitancy in invoking the Democratic and Conservative party to give it a cordial support,

The party for the first time in the history of our State, finds itself charged with the administration of its affairs. The almost unexpected and unparalelled victory achieved by us at the October Election last past, has given us control of all the branches of the State government save one. This success betokened the fact that the people were tired of the gross misrule and outrageous conduct of the party then in power, and that it was their intention to have a change of rulers, and see if by such change the burthens of government could not be greatly lessened. The Republican party of the State had become corrupt and were using the whole machinery of the State government for the purpose of sustaining their waning fortunes and endeavoring to stay the indignation of an outraged people. The history of their administration of the government is one continued story of proscription, injustice and wrong. They had taxed the people without stint, and yet the great sums of money paid by them had, to a great extent, been either misappropriated or had lined the pockets of the swarms of officeholders who have harrassed our people and eat out their substance.

Under these circumstances, the Democratic and Conservative party have partially come into power, in the State, and to it the people now look for deliverance. The responsibility resting upon us is great, and we therefore owe it to ourselves as well as to the whole people, to see to it that we be not found wanting in this our first administration of its affairs.

It is well to know that our present Constitution was formed amid the conflict of arms, and threes of revolution, and while portions of our State were in the possession of each of the contending parties. Those who framed it were few in number, representing but a small portion of our territory; some elected by a small constituency, while others had no constituency at all. It was formed to meet what was then supposed to be a pressing emergency. An experience of eight years, has demonstrated the fact, that portions of our Constitution are unsuited to the wants of our people-the spareity of our population and the character of our territory. Our present system of government is costly, unwieldy in its execution, and one which can be greatly simplified, and with a saving of large sums of money annually, to the people. A constitution should be framed for the benefit of the people by the whole people. Such was not the case with the Constitution now in existence in this

We have but recently enfranchised a large class of our people who have hitherto been denied all voice in the government of the of the day present is the best commentary on | State. They have been made to bear all the our oft expressed judgment. The motives of burthens of government, without the privithis wrangle are perfectly well understood ;- | lege of saying whether the laws that imposed all know that the struggle is not to advance them were right or wrong, and without any minorities are denied all representation .-Our present Constitution never was submitted alter the fundamental law as to allow minorto the whole people. The dominant party would not permit its merits to be canvassedits defects to be pointed out; and a fair and impartial vote to be had upon it. In some instances no vote was allowed to be cast against it, because the polls were in the possession of the military, placed there for the purpose of putting down all the opposition to it. We then unhesitatingly declare that the first and principal reason for holding a Convention, is to form a Constitution, which shall be submitted to the whole people, that all may be permitted to pass judgment upon it, and which when adopted, if at all, shall reflect their ex-

It cannot be denied that ours is one of the most costly systems of government known to any of the States. We are almost a State of office holders. Our county and township systems of government are onerous in the extreme. By them vast sums of money are collected from the people annually, by numberless office holders, a great portion of wihch can be saved by a reduction of the number of officers. We affirm that the changing our present cumbersome system of county organization, is alone sufficient to warrent the calling of a Convention to alter or amend it .-It is expensive, intricate, and wholly unsuited to our population. It is believed that enough can be saved to the people of the State in one year, by a change in this system alone, to reimburse the whole outlay and expense of holding a State Convention. If this is doubted, let any one compare his tax bill under the present system, with what he paid under the old organization. The opponents of a Convention, have purposely greatly exaggerated the expense of holding one, that thus they may frighten the people to vote against it .-By a careful estimate of its probable cost, by the distinguished chairman of the committee of Finance and Claims in the Senate of our State, now United States Senator Davis, (a copy of whose report made to that body is hereto annexed) it is ascertained that the whole cost would not exceed \$37,503.00. This estimate was a liberal one. It is the experience of every one at all familiar with our financial affairs, that this will entail but a very slight temporary additional tax on each person, all of which will be reimbursed to him at once, by a cheaper system of government brought into being by a Convention assembled for the purpose, and will ultimately save many thousand dollars to the people of the whole State. Let not any one, therefore, be deterred from its support by this scare-crow of the Republicans, used by them to excite the people against it when they can find no valid pretext

tax payer. Our present Constitution required that, after every general census, the arrangement of the formation of a Constitution is not finally

one, it can be obtained. What has been done,

can be done again. We do not intend to in-

dicate a preference for any one system over

another, but we know what we say when we

declare that our county system can be made

just as effective, if not more so, with a saving

of a large amount of money annually to the

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, portionment of Delegates shall as soon as posible be declared by law. The census taken by authority of the United States is just completed. It is now incumbent upon us to make such new arrangement and apportionment .-The present Constitution further requires an arbitrary apportionment of the House of Delegates by dividing the whole white population of the State by the number of which the House is to consist, &c. It is found that it is impossible to make such apportionment and arrangement as required, without great injustice being worked to certain portions of the State, and that certain localities will necessarily have an increased representation at the expense of others. And then, the representation is confined to the white population and not to the total population of whites and blacks, and thus we have the anomaly of negroes voting in certain counties and to a great extent controling the results of elections in such counties, and yet by our present Constitution they are excluded from computation in astertaining the ratio of representation to which such counties are entitled. The bare statement of this fact should be sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the necessity of a change in this regard, and that this radically defective Constitution cannot be so speedily remedied, so as to give every portion of our people their proper representation, as by the means we propose.

Again, by the provisions of the present Constitution, a capitation, tax of one dollar shall be levied on each white male inhabitant who has attained the age of twenty-one years. This is mandatory upon the Legislature, and no white inhabitant of the required age can escape from his liability to pay it. Such is not the case with persons of color. This Constitution then makes persons of color in our State a favored class. It is no answer to the proposition to state that by the provisions of our Code persons of color are now required to pay a capitation tax. This provision can be repealed by the act of any succeeding Legislature, but no act can relieve the white inhabitant from its payment. The white inhabitants of this State are thus by this Constitution placed under a disability which does not apply to persons of color, and thus an odious distinction is made by it in favor of the latter class.

A reform in the administration of public

justice is imperatively demanded. Our judiciary has been to a considerable degree weak and inefficient. Charges of corruption have been openly made, and in fact instances of partisan decision and personal favoritism can be cited in a number of cases. By such means, the most sacred rights of persons and property in our State have been impaired, and great wrongs perpetated upon our people .-The decisions of some of our judges have been made the subject of gibe and jest, and have greatly tended to tarnish the fair fame and character of our State and cause us almost to lose our State pride. Of course, there are honorable exceptions to these charges now upon the bench. But these things should not exist at all. Our judiciary should be above all reproach - one whose decisions should command respect, the personal character of whose judges should be pure and whose honesty, faithfulness, and capability should not be questioned. In no way can so desirable an end be so readily attained as by a new Constitution reforming our judiciary system in toto. Again, our present Constitution fails to secure judicial 'independence. Judges hold their positions at the will of a majority of the Legislature. The sad spectacle has been twice witnessed in this State of judicial impeachment by partisan votes cast in the Legslature in obedience to partisan pressure from without. To secure the judiciary against the brute force of partisanship, to give independence to the bench and to restore confidence in the integrity of this last resort of the injured for protection to liberty and property, the Constitution should be so amended as to deprive a mere partisan majority in the Legislature of the power to drive from the bench all but the scrvants of its will

One of the great evils in our present form government, and of which we as a party have a right to complain, because of our having felt the full force of it, is the fact that power to change them if wrong for the better. How far it would be prudent and wise to so ity representation is, of course, not our province to determine. But if a Convention is called this grave question would doubtless be taken into consideration and dealt with in the manner in which its great importance demands. No one question of a political nature is now undergoing so much discussion and consideration as this, nor one to which the public attention is more earnestly directed.

We expect that a Convention, called for the purpose of reforming our organic law, would retain such portions of our present Constitution as are wise, and which experience has proved to be good - that it would not act in any partisan spirit or with any desire to undo and upturn for the mere sake of change. A Convention assembled at the present time, freed from any undue political excitement, and imbued with a desire to advance the best interests of the State, would act from patriotic purposes alone. We cannot but believe that it would in an eminent degree seek to maintain intact the integrity of the State, lessen taxation, secure and protect the efficient working of a free school system, provide for retrenchment in the expenses of government, and furnish safeguards against legislative extravagance in appropriations.

We have thus cnumerated some of the most important matters that demand amendment in the fundamental law of the land. There are others of vital importance which would require too much space to comment on in this address, but they will readily suggest themselves to the inquiring mind. Our great desire is to have a Constitution which will give us a cheap government, reduce the number of office holders, lessen the burden of taxation, cause all officers entrusted with public money to be made accountable for the same, for the faithful discharge of their duty, and the honest management of the funds that may come into their hands; a Constitution which will be republican in fact as well as in form, and which will be for the benefit of the whole people. We desire such a one as will not contain within its provisions any reference to former troubles, old heart burnings or difficulties; one that will endear the people to our State and its government, rather than drive them from its borders, to seek that protection among strangers that is denied them

at home. We desire it to enable the Democratic and Conservative party of the State, inasmuch as it is to be held responsible for the due and proper administration of its public affairs, to have the full control of the government to enable it to advance the prosperity of the State, promote the happiness of the people, for their opposition. If the people desire a and make us one in sentiment as we are one cheaper government, as well as an effective in interest, and thus fulfil those pledges upon the faith of which the people placed it in power. Let us, then, as a party mindful of its obligations, desirous of proving itself worthy of the continued confidence of the whole people, rally to the support of the proposed Convention and do all that honestly lies in our power to carry it triumphantly through at the election in August next. Let it be remembered that the mere call of a Convention and

Convention may do, must be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.— They are the final arbiters after all, and by the verdiet they may make, we are content to abide. Our party, ever mindful of its ancient landmarks, is willing to trust the people. It is now, as always, in favor of sustaining the

supremacy of the Constitution and laws and we shall ever inculcate an acquiescence in their existing provisions, until they are annulled, abrogated or repealed by the lawfully constituted authorities. A call for a Convention is one of the recognized modes to obtain relief from an odious or unjust Constitution, and we therefore appeal with confidence to an intelligent public sentiment in behalf of a Convention in this State. The party to which we claim to belong has

bright future before it. To it the eyes of the whole nation are now turned for deliverance. Let West Virginia be the foremost State to unfurl the banner of Constitutional liberty and republican government, and if we are true to ourselves and our opportunities we will be the means of re establishing the reputation of our State upon a firm basis, and be known and accepted as a child of the Old Dominion that has not degenerated from her ancient glory.

A. E. SUMMERS, WM. H. HOGEMAN. JAS. M. JACKSON, Jos. W. GALLAHER, LEWIS BAKER, GEO. R. TINGLE.

Col. Jas. H. Burton.

Col. James H. Burton, of this county, will sail for England in a few days to take charge of the manufacture of an improved gun recently adopted by that government, and which it is proposed to manufacture extensively .-Col. Burton was for a number of years master machinist at Harper's Ferry; was afterwards for several years employed in the army of the British Government, from whence he returned at the breaking out of the war to give to the Confederacy the benefit of his large experience. . At the close of the war he purchased a handsome property in Loudoun, which we regret he has consented to leave for a more genial field of labor in old England. He is an estimable gentleman and excellent citizen, and will carry with him to his new home the kindest regards of this entire community .- Leceburg Mirror.

The Richmond Dispatch, in publishing the above notice, adds : Col. Burton was, during the war, the superintendent of the Confederate States army in this city, in which position he displayed so much executive and administrative talent that he was ordered to Macon, Ga., to superintend the erection of what would have been (but for mishaps) the largest armory in the world. When he left the Enfield armory in 1860 (or 1861) the British Government made him a present of £1,000 as a mark of its appreciation of his services. He is, perhaps, the most accomplished mechanic in this country. His career is evidence enough of this fact even to those who do not know the man.

#### The Episcopal Council.

The Petersburg Index, referring to the Epis copal Council, which closed its session in that city Saturday week, says:

This Council was the largest in point of numbers and one of the strongest in point of ability that ever assembled in the Diocese of Virginia. Parishes were represented which had not sent delegates to the Annual Sessions of the Church for many years. One Parish was represented for the first time in thirty five years; another for the first time since 1795; and others still, which for a long time have had no voice in the deliberations of the Church.

It may also be truly said that few religious bodies have ever transacted their business with more harmony, and with more entire absence of all feeling, save zeal for the welfare of their church and the glory of God. The daily sessions of the Council were largely attended by spectators, and the religious services, morning and evening, by full houses of worshippers .-We are pleased to state that the members of the Council express unqualified gratification with the cordial hospitality extended them during their visit.

#### The next Council will meet in Lexington. Our Thrifty President.

The Hon. James B. Beck, one of the most distinguished members of the Kentucky delegation in Congress, recently made a speech in Elizabethtown in that State, and thus referred to the private business arrangements

of our thrifty President. Said Mr. Beck : "They are paving all the public highways in and around Washington with the Seneca stone, coming from a quarry above Washington, a one-third interest in which was given to President Grant to become a partner in the business. [Laughter.] Both Mr. Grant and family have in the meantime grown rich on it. Yet they talk about economy. Corruption taints the very air, and its missma pervades everything and everybody almost around our national capital."

# Flooding of New Oleans.

The reports from this city, represents that about three hundred squares are under water. The inhabitants of the flooded sections are homeless, and the whole police force of the city is engaged in boats and skiffs in removing them from the doomed section, and in efforts to save as much property as possible.

The loss will be very great, and the sufferings of the unfortunate residents, proportionate to the losses sustained. Apprehensions have been entertained for many years, that in consequence of the location of the city, there was danger of a destruction of a large portion of it by water. The rise in the waters of the Mississippi, and the streams and lakes contiguous, have to an alarming and fearful extent, verified these apprehensions.

WASHINGTON CONFEDERATE CEMETERY. The General Appropriation Bill of the Pennsylvania Legislature contains an item of \$3,000 for the Confederate Cemetery, Hagerstown .-This sum had been inserted in the bill in the Senate as a precaution against the failure of the original bill and passed both Houses .-The original bill, appropriating \$5,000, which was drawn by Major II. K. Douglas, President of the Cemetery Association, and introduced into the House of Representatives by the Committee on Ways and Means, after passing two readings by a handsome majority failed, because of the sudden adjournment of

the Legislature. The action of the Pennsylvania Legislature is in strong contrast with that of the mixed and narrow hearted majority of the West Virginia Legislature, which voted down the small appropriation of \$1000 to help to bury their own dead who lie all over the fields of Antietam and Gettysburg. We hope the people will at their next election select a better set of men to represent both their heads and their hearts, men who will pass such a bill as will remove the stain that their recent Legislature Senatorial and Delegate districts and the ap- binding upon the people. Whatever that State .- Hagerstown Free Press. has put upon the people of that generous A Western Cyclone.

Terrible Phenomena in Illinois-Moving Cloud of Wind and Fire.

CHICAGO, June 5 .- A cyclone occurred near Mason City, Illinois; last Friday morning. An inky-hued cloud, or smoke-like column, was observed gathering near the earth's surface on an oren praire six miles from that place, and this column soon shot out three narrow and spire like cloud columns, which continued to ascend rapidly until they reached and seemed to attach themselves closely to a passing cloud above. This frightful apparition moved slowly towards Mason City, but finally changed its course, much to the relief of the people of that place. A mile from its track an odor, much like that of burning sulpher, was inhaled by several persons. A gentleman that stood about a hundred yards from the cyclone when it passed says small flashes of elictricity were seen in the storm column, passing from the earth to the clouds above, and that rapid, popping, cracking reports were heard, and reminding him most forcibly of an infantry regiment in battle firing their muskents as fast as possible.

The pathway of the eyclone was nearly three miles in length, and from twenty to eighty feet in width, and in that pathway not a spear of grass, stalk of corn or wheat, not a shrub nor particle of vegetation was left alive. For some distance the earth was literally plowed up to the depth of six inches. The column of whirling air must have been

intensely hot, as every green thing in its path-

way was dried to a crisp. Another feature of the cyclone was, that while its rotary motion must have been of inconceivably great velocity its progressive motion was not above six miles an hour. The outlines of its pathway were so well defined that five feet from the outer line of total destruction of vegetation of every kind not a vestige of its effects could be seen. Fortunately no houses stood in the tornado line of

THE SHENANDOAR VALLEY .- In passing through a portion our fair Valley we were forcibly reminded of a remark made in this place about twenty-five years ago, by George Copway, the Indian orator : "The people of the Valley of Virginia live in paradise and don't know it." Our Valley, at this season, presents an appearance of prosperity and beauty equalled by few sections of this country. Our fields of wheat never gave fairer promise, while the prospect of abundant crops of fruit is indeed cheering. But five years ago, our lands were one broad common, our mills, barns, and many of our churches were in ashes. By the recuperative qualities of our soil and the energy of our people the scene is changed; where desolation and poverty were the prominent features, abundance and prosperity now greet our eyes. The struggle has been severe. The torch of the incendiary and the ravages of the flood wrested from us our hard earned property. But to-day we find that well constructed barns have sprung from the ruins. Mills, factories, and machine shops make use of the water power of the Shenandoah and its meandering tributaries, and the voice of praise again ascends from our churches, all giving evidence of the prosperity of our Valley, and cause of gratitude to the great Author of our existence.

[Shenandoah Herold. WEST VIRGINIA .- The census of this State, has a total population of 406,951, of which number 364.915, were born in the State or in Virginia proper. Ohio has contributed 12.000, Pennsylvania, 15.000, New York 13,559; and there has been a large immigration from Maryland amounting to 7.100. It is an interesting point in the statistics of the foreign element that the numbers of the Germans and Irish in West Virginia are nearly equal-Germans 6 232, Irish 6 832and 2,557 are natives of England and Scot-

# MARRIED.

At Milton Valley, on the 6th inst., by Rev. JOSEPH B. GARROTT. of Frederick city, Md., to Miss HENRIANNA, daughter of John Louthan, Esq., of Clarke county, Va.

On the 1st inst., at the Antietam Hotel, in Hagerstown, by Rev. Thomas Sherlock, Mr. BENJAMIN M. MILLER, of Illinois, and Miss MARY SUSAN MILLER, of Berkeley county, W. Va.

# DIED.

At the residence of her father, Mr. John Spangler, near Kearneysville, Mrs. Telsi-MORE STAIL, widow of the late Mr. -Stahl, aged - years.

At Jones' Spring, in Berkeley county, GEORGE S, infant son of John W. and Mattie Jane Horner.

# THE GREAT REAPER!

J. W. NEER, Halltown, W. Va., Agent for RUSSELL & CO'S., REAPER AND MOWER.

for Jefferson and Berkeley counties, and J. W. CHAMBERS, Sub Agent for Berkeley county.— Farmers can find this Machine and Extras, always This Cheap.

Labor-saving and Combined Machine



Having given universal satisfaction, the last ten years in these counties, is now offered to the farmers of the above named counties. Prompt attention will be paid to communications addressed to either J. W. NEER, Agent.

J. W. CHAMBERS, Sub Agent. Martinsburg, W. Va. June 13, 1871-4t.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, 1871-72.

THE last Catalogue shows an attendance of 171 Students at this fustitution. Five distinct Departments of Instruction, with a full corps of competent Professors. tent Professors.
The Ancient and Modern Languages; Mathe-The Ancient and Modern Languages; Mathematics, pure and applied; Psychology. Ethics, Political Economy, Logic, Rhetoric, the Sciences, &c., carefully and thoroughly taught. Practical Chemistry, and Physics, illustrated by appropriate apparatus. Special advantages for the study of

Geology.

A good Library. Extensive Cabinets of Mineralogy. Geology and Conchology; together with many specimens in other departments of Natural History.

Fine Buildings; beautiful and healthy location; good society.

FALL TERM begins Sept. 6th. Winter, December ith. Spring, March 20th. Commencement, June Oth.

Boarding from \$3 to \$4 per week.

Turron, from \$15 to \$24 per year.

For further particulars, inquire of

ALEX. MARTIN.

Presiden

Morgantown, West Va., June 13, 1871-1y. MACHINE OIL, Lard, Fish and Neat Foot Oil, at greatly reduced prices; also the best quality of Lubricating Coal Oil at the very lowest rice. For sale by
June 13, 1871. KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

#### HELP WANTED!

WANT Money to carry on husiness. Persons knowing themselves indebted to me must come forward and make immediate settlement, either with the Cash of Note.

June 13, 1871.

W. S. MASON.

W E call attention of all to our Superior Flavor-ing Extracts, warranted of great strength and exquisite flavor; Lemon, Vanilla, &c. June 13, 1871. CITRATE Magnesia of our own manufacture, June 13, 1871.

W.S. MASON.

In the cheapest and best.

June 13, 1871.

CASALINA is the greatest medicine Extant, now when oppressed and debilithted you can find nothing that will give more sycedy or certain relief. For sale, wholesale or retall, by

June 13, 1871.

W. S. MASON. GREENBRIER, White Sulpher, Rockbridge
Alum and all the popular mineral waters can
be had at W. S. MASON'S.

#### GEO. T. LIGHT & CO.

FLY PAPER. - We have just received a cargo of this valuable paper, for destroying one of the numerous pests of this life For sale only by June 13 1871. GEO. T. LIGHT & CO. ORANGE TONIC BITTERS, are a No. 1 Bitters for Dyspeptics. For sale by GEO. T. LiGHT & CO., Druggists.

POILET POWDERS .- We have recently put up A NODYNE PILLS.—These pills, since we have introduced them into this community. A introduced them into this community, have cured cases of Chronic Diarrhoea of 5 and 6 years standing. References, W. H. T. Lewis and Physicians of prominence in the county. Prepared only by MBROSIAL Nectar, Wicker, Lang Gang and June 13, 1571. GEO. T. LIGHT & CO.

#### THE MARSH HARVESTER.

Improved for '71, and again in Market ! Tills cheap, durable and labor-saving REAPER. having given universal satisfaction to last Harvest, we have again consented to act as Agents for its sale in this county, and have now on hands supply equal to the demand and solicit early orders. THE MARSH HARVESTER

Saves one-half the expense of binding and one man raking off.

It saves the board and wages of three men.
It saves in repairs, being strongly built, and simple in construction.

It saves its cost, by enabling the farmer to secure his harvest in good season, independent of expensive and uncertain help.

It saves the cost of itself, in labor, in harvesting 2001 acres.

1t saves at least ; to one bushel of grain per acre over other machines.

There are many other advantages, in addition to the above, which the Marsh Harvester possesses over any other machine, and Farnere will do well to give it a thorough examination, and decide upon its nerits accordingly.

(3) Prompt attention will be given to communi-

cations addressed to the undersigned:
VINCENT G MOORE, Agent,
Kearneyaville, Jefferson county, W. Va.
JOHN ROWLAND, Agent,
Summit Point, Jefferson county, W. Va.
June 6, 1871—1m. TRUST SALE

#### OF Brick House and Lot in Bolivar, W. Va.

N pursuance of the provisions of a Deed of Trust. made by James Coates, dec'd., dated April 12th, 869, to the undersigned. Trustee, to secure to Bridget M. Borrley, the sum of Two Hundred (200) Dollars, with the interest thereon, which Deed is recorded in Deed Book No. 4, pages 95, 96, 97, of the land records of Jefferson County, W. Va., I will proceed to sell on the premises, on the

24th of June instant, 12 o'clock, M., All that I Story BRICK HOUSE and KITCHEN with a I OT thereto of Brequere Perches of land at tached, mentioned in said Deed of Trust. This is a desirable residence, signified on Wash, ington street, and has some choice Fruit Trees and

The debt to be secured, with the expenses of sale, will amount to about 250 dollars, which will be required in Cash on day of sale—the balance of the purchase money can be arranged for sonal representative of deceased, and the Agent of The Title to the property is believed to be entirely

The Title to the property is believed a convey only good; but selling as Trustee. I will convey only such title, as is vested in use, by said Deed of Trust.

DANIEL J. YOUNG. WM. E. Anderson, Auctioneer.

The above Sale is made with the consent and approbation of the heirs at law, and myself as their Agent, and as the Administrator of the decess d. James Coates. The purchaser may arrange with me for the residue of the purchase money, by paying, say the halance of one third of the whole, after paying the above deld in cash on day of sale, remainder in two equal installments at 12 and months with interest from date? and exe Deed of Trust as indemnity and a Police surance on the premises to the value of the deferred

At the same time and place, I will sell all the Personal Estate of said Decedent, for CASH. There is a fire assortment of TOOLS, and a number of GUN BARRELS THOMAS RUSSELL, JR.,

Adm'r, of James Coates, dec'd, and Agent of the Heirs.

June 9, 1871 - te.

# PUBLIC SALE

LAND IN BERKELEY COUNTY. DY virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing date on the 5th day of June, 1867, given by B. B. Hollis, to the undersigned as Trustee, of Eccord in the Recorder's office of Berkeley county, W. Va., to secure the cayment of three bones given by said Hollis to Thomas Brown, Trustee-for the deferred payments on said land—each for the sum of \$296.66, and payable respectively on the 1st day of October, 1869, the 5th day of June, 1870, and the 5th day of June, 1871, all bearing interest from the said day of June, 1871, all bearing interest from the said. day of June, 1871, all hearing interest from the said 5th day of June 1869—the two bends tast named to be first satisfied—the undersigned will offer for sale at Public Auction, at 12 o'ctock, M. in front of Markic's Hotel, in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson country, on

county. on SATURDAY, July 8th, 1871. a certain TRACT or parcel of LAND (conveyed in said trust.) situated and lying in the said county of Berkeley on the road leading rom Smithfield to Bunker Hill, and about two miles from the former place, adjoining the lands of Val ntine Shault, John Chapman and others, and containing 104 acres, 2 roads and 20 poles. The improvements consist of a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE (seven rooms) and a good BARN. There is also a five Spring near the house.

The Tenant's interest in the growing crops is expressly reserved. Passession gives on the lands. pressly reserved. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1872. TERMS-CASH. JOSEPH TRAPNELL.

WM, E. ANDERSON, Auctioneer. MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!! But the Diamond Spectacle will Preserve It.



Ground from Minute Crystal Pebbles, Meited together, and derive their name. Diamond' on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others; manufactured by

J. E. SPENCER & CO., M. Y.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with mark.

S. M. TIMBERLAKE & CO. S. M. TIMBERLAKE & CO. are Sole Agents for Charlestown, W. Va. From whom they can only be obtained. No Pedler's une 6, 1571-1y.

# NOTICE.

DERSONS are hereby notified that I will pros Crue to the utmest extent of the law all who trespass in any way upon the Mt. Hammond Farm. Especially will I give attention to those in the habit of hunting, or cutting timber, laying down fences and pasturing stock thereon.

June 6, 1871-31.

H. F. SCHULTZ.

# REAPERS! REAPERS!!

A S the season is now approaching for the use of the above, I would call the attention of the farmers to the

"CHAMPION," now acknowledged to be one of the best and least complicated machines in the market—and would invite an examination of the same in comparison with others. For sale by May 2, 1871.

JAS. LAW. HOOFF.

# SALES.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

Wishing to remove elsewhere, I offer for sale

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

with Wing attached, on the corner of Congress and Water streets, Charlestown. It contains 8 rooms, basement kitchen and cellar-Cistern at the door, holding 125 bbls; brick Smoke-house: Stabling and Shed, new, that will accommodate 4 horses and 3 cows, Corn house, Carriage house and Hog-pen, under one roof. The lot contains about 7 acres, 60 most choice fruit trees, in bearing condition, and the garden productive. Also, FRAME HOUSE, at western corner of the lot

re described, recently erected, contains 4 rooms ment kitchen, cellar, and a good garden. It is under a rental of the A'so, my STORE. HOUSE on Market Square, of substantial structure, and one of the most eligible localities for business in the town, as a Saloon or Grocery store. It conthins 4 rooms, with garret Il the above Property is not sold privately,

FRIDAY, 14th of July, 1871, it will be offered at Public Sale Possession given of residence and store house on 1st September, and of traine building, now in the occupancy of a tenant, on the 1st April, 1872. The purchaser to receive rent from day of sale.

TERMS—On Store House, I cash, balance in 12 months, with interest, to be secured by good personal scurity On the Dwellings, I cash on 14th August; remainder in 6, 12 and 18 months. The deferred payments to be secured by deed of trust and assignment of Insurance Policy—said property now being under insurance.

#### 2 o'clock, M , on the promises. May 23, 1871. JOSEPH H. EASTERDAY. TRUSTEE'S SALE.

now being under insurance.

93-Sale will take place, if not sold privately, at

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by John M McKinley to the undersigned, as Trusted, I will offer at public versue, before the Court House in Charlestown, West Virginia, on THURSDAY, June 15th, 1871.

Valuable Jefferson County Land, adjoining the Poor House farm and the lands of Col. Thomas Hite, and now owned by said Mc Kinley, CONTAINING 150 ACRES

of prime, Limestone land, well situated and proof prime, Linestone land, well situated and productive. This farm has upon it a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, good Barn, and other outhouses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing Spring of splendid water stocked with mountain trout.

The object of this sale is to secure to John W. Stewart the payment-principal and interest—of two Bonds for \$2,000 00 each, dated April 1st, 1869, one payable April 1st, 1870, and the other April 1st, 1871, subject to a credit to one payable April 1st, 1870, and the other April 1st, 1871, subject to a credit on These bonds having Leen assigned by the payee, John W. Taylor, to said Stewart for value.

This sale is subject to the dower interest of Mrs.

Sarah J. Hudepeth.
TERMS OF SALE, -\$1,000,00 in Cash; the caldue in two equal payments at 12 and 15 months ith interest from day of sale, the purchaser giving onds for the deferred payments secured upon the

Inno.

The tenant's interest only in the growing crops of Whrat and Corn is reserved. The landlords interest goes with the land.

Possession of the Dwelling House will be given on the 1st of April, 1872 rof the land, on day of sales except the fields of Whest and Corn.

This sale is made at the instance of the Hence, and with the consent in writing of John M. McKinley.

JOHN W. KENNEDY.

May 16, 1871—4t.

Tousice.

#### THE CHAMPION REAPER! Either Eight or Left Hand Cutf!

THIS Machine is the most complete combination in the world All the Combined Champions are wrought iron frame, stationary axis for the driving where, and wrought from cuter har and steel guards attached to the main frame in the strongest transcription of the greatest possible strength and dusability with the least weight, the strength and disability with the least weight, the guards are forged from solid pieces, and all parts subject to accere use are hardened upon their wearing surfaces. The spindles are so adjusted that they can be readily taken out and repaired, if they become worn at any time, enabling yes to keep your machine in perfect running order until it is entirely worn out. It has an improved patent Pirman connection to the knife heet, the most perfect arrangement ever invented, and effectually preventing any lost motion at that point. The Champion will mow in any kind of grass with alow driving and not lost motion at that point. The Champion will mow in any kind of grass with slow driving and not chook, and can start without backing; has the best track cleaner in the market, and is the lightest draught muchine. JAS. LAW. HOOFF. May 16, 1871

I have used the above Champion for three years on very rough ground and on hill sides a inhout breaking a piece: can cordially recommend it as the lest working and most perfect finished machine I have ever seen.

D. E. HFNDERSON.

Charlestown, W. Va., May 16th, 1871.

HARVESTING MACHINES. McCormick's Advance, Prize Mower,

AND RELIABLE, ELL KNOWN as the LEAD: G MACHINES IN AMERICA, much improved for 1871, and greatly reduced in price. Warranted to give satisfaction under all circumstances. Farmer should examine these Machines before purchasing eigewhere. The usual easy terms of payment are offered, and the McCormick is placed in the field along side of any other Machine, the Farmer agreeing to keep the one which in his own judgment does the best work. Most machines work well under the nursing care of Agents, but for all conditions of

musting care of Agents, but for all conditions of emursing care of Agents, but for all conditions of emurson. canses and cannot the McCORMICK is the machine for the farmer to buy if he wants a machine to carry him safely through his harvest.

Arlange stock of REPAIRS on hand

McCURDY & DUKE,

Agents.

# ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A LL persons having rlaims against the Estate of JEFFERSON JOHNS, will please present them to me, properly authenticated, for settlement, WALTER SHIBLEY. June 6, 1871 - 1m. THE GREAT HAIR CURLER!

By using my HAIR CURLER, any one can be ag-tify themselves a thousand fold. This is the only article that will Curl Straight Hair and give it a Beautiful Glosay Appearance. It INVIGO-RATES. BEAUTIFIES and CLEANSES. It can RATES. REAUTIFIES and CLEANSES. It cambe so applied as to cause the Hair to Curl any length of time desired. Sent by mail, post-paid, for 35 cents a package. Address.

A. TOWNSLEY & CO.,
Middletown, Higler P. O.,
June 6, 1871—3m. Adams county, Pa.

FARMERS. NOTICE!

I AM now purchasing WOOL of all grades, for which the Cash will be paid.

May 2. JAS. LAW. HOOFF. May 2. JAS. LAW. ROOFF.

FARMERS SUPPLIES - Grain Cradics,
Scythes, Rifles, Whet Stones, Water Kegs,
Rakes, Cradle Fingers, Sneaths, &c. For sale by
May 23, 1871. JAS. LAW. HOOFF. HAVE two McCORMICK WHEAT REAPERS, in good order, for sale

JAS. LAW. HOOFF.

ROPE, all sizes, Water Kegs, Tubs and Wash May 30, 1871. McCURDY & DUKE. FRENCH Moffin Pans, for sale by McCCRDY & DUKE.

BEIGHT Steel Hoes, 2. 3, and 4 to arks, Shovele and Snathes, just received and to McCLRDY ARVEST supplies of all kinds (in our line) May 30, 1871. McCURDY & DUKE.

WATER Coolers Childrens Waiters (something new.) other waiters of all sizes, Chamber Seits, just received and for sale by May 30, 1871. McCURDY & DUKE. A LARGE stock of Tinware of all kinds for sale by McCURDY & DUKE.

BRASS Preserving Kettles, Iron Spoons, Ladles, Flesh Forks, Tin Plates and other harvest sup-plies, for sale by McCURDY & DUKE. 25 DOZ. Harvest Rakes, Grain Cradles, Scythes and Whet Stones, for sale by May 30, 1871. McCURDY & DUKE:

SPERM LUBRICATING OIL .- The cheap-D est and best oil now in the market for ma-chinery of all kind. Only 75c cents per gallon-Just think of it only 75c per gall. Just received, and for sale by W. S. MASON.

W. S. MASON. June 6, 1871.

ARVEST GROCERIES.—We have just received a large stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell at very low prices.

June 6, 1871. KEARSLEY & SHEERER.

FOR SALE,

A NO.1 Eight Horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE on wheels, suitable for running a Threshing Machine. All in perfect order—as good as new. Will sell cheap—spply early.

May 23, 1871. WEIRICK & WELLER.

FULL stock of Fascy Goods at W. S. MASON'S.